

Engineers will consult with the Coast Guard district to jointly determine whether the obstruction poses a hazard to navigation.

(b) Factors to be considered, as a minimum, include:

(1) Location of the obstruction in relation to the navigable channel and other navigational traffic patterns.

(2) Navigational difficulty in the vicinity of the obstruction.

(3) Clearance or depth of water over the obstruction, fluctuation of water level, and other hydraulic characteristics in the vicinity.

(4) Type and density of commercial and recreational vessel traffic, or other marine activity, in the vicinity of the obstruction.

(5) Physical characteristics of the obstruction, including cargo, if any.

(6) Possible movement of the obstruction.

(7) Location of the obstruction in relation to existing aids to navigation.

(8) Prevailing and historical weather conditions.

(9) Length of time the obstruction has been in existence.

(10) History of vessel accidents involving the obstruction.

#### **§ 245.25 Determination of remedial action.**

(a) *Consultation with Coast Guard.* After a determination has been made that an obstruction presents a hazard to navigation, District Engineers will consult with the Coast Guard district to determine appropriate remedial action for the specific situation.

(b) *Options.* The following options, or some combination of these options, may be considered:

(1) No action.

(2) Charting.

(3) Broadcast notice to mariners and publication of navigational safety information.

(4) Marking.

(5) Redefinition of navigational area (e.g., channel, fairway, anchorage, etc.).

(6) Removal.

#### **§ 245.30 Identification of responsible parties.**

(a) *Investigation.* When marking or removal are determined to be appro-

priate remedial action and no emergency situation exists, the District Engineer will investigate to determine the owner or, if the owner cannot be determined, the lessee or operator. If cargo is involved, ownership will be separately determined.

(b) *Notification.* If the owner or other responsible party can be determined, the District Engineer and/or the Coast Guard will send a notice, via certified mail, advising them of their legal obligation to mark (referencing Coast Guard requirements) and to remove the obstruction, and of the legal consequences for failure to do so, with a request for prompt reply of intent.

(c) *Public notice.* If the owner or responsible party cannot be determined from investigation, the District Engineer will publish a legal advertisement in a newspaper nearest the location of the obstruction and in a newspaper of at least 25,000 circulation, addressed "To Whom It May Concern," requiring removal by the owner, lessee or operator. The advertisement will be published at least once a week for 30 days.

#### **§ 245.35 Judgments to require removal.**

When the owner or responsible party has been identified, and refuses or fails to take prompt action toward removal, the District Engineer may seek a judgment by the district court requiring removal.

#### **§ 245.40 Removal by responsible party.**

(a) *Corps monitoring.* If the owner, lessee or operator agrees to remove a hazard to navigation, the District Engineer should ascertain that:

(1) Marking is accomplished promptly and is maintained,

(2) The plan for removal and disposal is reasonable and acceptable to the District Engineer,

(3) Removal operations do not unreasonably interfere with navigation,

(4) All conditions of the Corps of Engineers permit are met, and

(5) Removal operations are pursued diligently.

(b) *Deficiencies.* If the removal actions are not proceeding satisfactorily, the District Engineer will notify the responsible party of the deficiencies and